



Forever fix it that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Governor's Message.

The message of Governor Salomon will be read with interest. It is short, pointed and practical, and throughout manifests good sense, a patriotic purpose and a desire to further the best interests of the state.

From Gen. Fremont's Command.

The army under Gen. Fremont was still in hot pursuit of Jackson, at the latest accounts. On Monday, McDowell's command effected a junction with Fremont at Strasburg. The enemy was pursued with vigor, all day, skirmishing constantly taking place. On Monday night the rebels encamped a few miles beyond Woodstock, the federal troops occupying the town. Woodstock is thirteen miles beyond Strasburg. It is believed that the rebel general will be forced to give battle, or his army dispersed, and his artillery and munitions of war captured.

It is unfortunate for General Fremont that he did not arrive in the Shenandoah valley until just two hours after the time he was ordered to be there by the Chicago Tribune. Although Gen. McDowell came by care on the Manassas railroad, he did not reach Strasburg until Monday. General Tribune, sees nothing wrong in this, but if Fremont had dug a hole straight through the Alleghany mountains in one day, it would not have satisfied this unscrupulous journal. Until we know something to the contrary, we are bound to believe that both generals did their best to cut off the rebel army.

The Battle near Richmond.

The federal loss at the battle near Richmond, telegraphed yesterday at 200, is swelled to-day to 3,000. It must have been a terrible battle. The enemy left 1,200 dead on the field, 173 of whom were killed with the bayonet. This demonstrates that we are to have no "bloodless victories." It also assures us that the federal army will defeat the enemy, no matter at what cost of life. Our admiration is due to the brave men who thus defend their country's flag, while our detestation of the atrocious traitors increases, day by day. The details of this battle are slow in reaching us, but the generals in command have something else on hand besides writing reports. Let them whip the rebels out of Richmond, and write out the particulars afterwards.

One of the arguments against giving freedom to the slaves is that they are ignorant and unprepared for such a condition. To obviate this objection, which to a considerable extent is well founded, and which differently by the way, is not confined to the blacks, associations have been formed to erect schools for the freed men of the recovered rebel districts. The first act of the new military governor of North Carolina, Stanley, was to prohibit these schools in that State. We are glad to learn that the Secretary of War, has taken a decided stand against this order of the governor, and has recalled it. Tyranny is never so mean as when exercised upon the weak and defenceless, and applying this test, Governor Stanley, ought to be "modified" out of office, without much delay. Efforts to prop up slavery, at this day, indicate pretty plainly that those who attempt it, are past hope, and ought to be put upon the shelf as soon as possible.

CONSULS AT NEW ORLEANS.—Gen. Butler having seized nearly a million of dollars in the possession of the consul of the Netherlands, at New Orleans, the consul struck his flag while the consuls of France and Spain protested. Gen. Butler says that the money belonged to a secession corporation, and that an attempt was made to protect it unlawfully. It is said to be the same money which was stolen from the United States mint at New Orleans. Consuls here are not the privileges of ministers, and are legally subject to the laws of the country. If they become the accomplices of the secessionists they must suffer the consequences.

Legislature.

This body met in special session, Tuesday, 3rd inst.

The Governor, Solomon, transmitted a message which will be found in our columns.

A joint committee from the two Houses was appointed to whom was referred the part of the message relating to the death of Governor Harvey. Messrs Spooner and Clark were appointed on the part of the Senate, and Messrs H. L. Palmer, Jussen and Stuntz, on the part of the Assembly.

The assembly unanimously adopted a resolution of thanks to Captain Cannon, of Savannah, Tenn., for his efforts in recovering the body of Governor Harvey.

General Fremont has made a bold and an extraordinary march in pursuit of Jackson, especially when it is taken into the account that his army was on short rations previous to this demand on it and is greatly deficient in transportation; a deficiency, however, of which General Fremont has a habitual disregard, which has been shocking to the regular mind.—*Cin. Gazette.*

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Delivered June 3, 1862.

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly:

Since your adjournment in April last, our state has been thrown into deep mourning by the sad and sudden death of its late chief magistrate, the Hon. Louis P. Harvey, who, on the 19th day of April, 1862, lost his life at Savannah, in the Tennessee river. The last among the governors elected by the people of this state, he is the first who has been removed by death from our midst. The circumstances leading to and surrounding the tragic and melancholy death of the honored and deceased are well known to the people, and are, with his memory treasured up in their hearts. He died while in the exercise of the highest duties of philanthropy and humanity, that a noble impulse had imposed upon him. Wisconsin and the Union have not lost a truer son in this great struggle against the atrocious rebellion yet in arms against our government and constitution.

Without intending here to recapitulate the circumstances of the death of Governor Harvey which are so well known and remembered by all, I feel called upon to mention to you the names and acts of some among the many who were worthy of thanks and consideration for their exertions in recovering and bringing back to our state, the earthly remains of our late chief magistrate. But before these, let me first mention the name of Dr. R. B. Clark of Racine, who, regardless of his own life, boldly, though vainly, threw himself into the dangerous stream to save the life of Gov. Harvey. Though unsuccessful, the act was not the less noble.

The large party of men from Wisconsin, who had voluntarily accompanied the Governor on his mission of mercy, remained for many days after the sad event, endeavoring to recover his remains. Among them, the exertions of Hon. Edward H. Brodhead and Surgeon General E. B. Wolcott of Milwaukee, will be remembered. Present hopes for finding the body being extinguished, they offered a reward of \$1000 for its recovery, an offer which I had no hesitation to sanction on the part of the state. On the 27th day of April, the body was accidentally discovered and rescued from the water, and thanks to the exertions and humanity of several gentlemen, it was subsequently recovered from the rude grave into which it had been placed, and finally brought to Cairo, where it was delivered over to the Hon. Perry H. Smith of Chicago. The persons especially worthy of consideration and thanks for recovering the body and bringing it to our state, are Mr. Sigdston of Tennessee, Captain William Walker of the steamer "Lady Pike," Captain Fiedick of the 29th Indiana volunteers, Hon. Wm. P. Mellen of Cincinnati, and Hon. P. H. Smith of Chicago. The latter went expressly to Tennessee in order to recover the body, accompanied by J. S. Harvey, Esq., of Chicago, a brother of the deceased.

While at Cairo these gentlemen learned of the finding of the body, received it there, had it properly encased, and brought it to Chicago, where it was delivered to the committee charged with receiving and escorting it home. Mr. P. H. Smith, as vice president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, gave, kindly and disinterestedly, the next day, furnished an extra train to the committee, to carry home the remains. Both the Chicago and Northern and the Milwaukee and Pacific du Chien Rivier companies sent an extra train free of charge over their roads. The mayor, authorities and citizens of Chicago, also highly honored the remains of Gov. Harvey while passing through their city, and Captain Bourke of the 11th Wisconsin battery tendered and furnished an imposing escort on that solemn occasion. I herewith transmit to you a copy of a letter of Mr. Wm. P. Mellen, government agent for the establishment of post offices and custom houses, who was himself active in the recovery of the body, and who kindly furnished me reliable information concerning the attending circumstances, and the persons connected therewith.

No one seems to be entitled to claim, or has claimed the reward offered; but some acknowledgement of humane and disinterested services would be eminently proper on the part of the state; and I recommend to you, therefore, the action of the committee as a most judicious and laudable expression of our respect to the appreciation of those services by a grateful state.

Another sorrowful event since your adjournment, has deprived the state of the services of a member of one of your honorable bodies. I refer to the death of Hon. Charles Quentin, senator from the 5th senatorial district, who died unexpectedly on the 9th of May last.

It is sad to me, indeed, that I have to announce to you the death of two so good, eminent and noble men. They have preceded us to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveler returns," but they have left such monuments behind them as will preserve their names and memory among us.

Among the bills passed prior to your adjournment and presented to Gov. Harvey for approval, are the following, which have not been signed by him, to wit:

No. 161, Senate, "entitled an act to provide for the enrolment and organization of the Militia of the state of Wisconsin."

No. 261, Senate, "entitled 'an act concerning proceedings in courts in certain cases.'"

No. 352, Senate, "To authorize the Bank Comptroller to pay over certain money."

No. 374, Senate, "To change the name of Mary Miller, to Hattie Mary Bell, and to declare her the heir at law of Charles J. Bell, and Frances Bell."

No. 184, Assembly, "For the homage of lands in Juneau county for the purpose of cultivating cranberries."

No. 261, Assembly, "To provide for the satisfaction of mortgages in certain cases."

No. 265, Assembly, "To incorporate the Concordia Mutual Relief Association of the city of Milwaukee."

No. 226, A., to authorize the County Supervisors to construct drains in certain cases."

No. 314, A., to incorporate the LaCrosse Leader Credit Society."

No. 520, A., fixing the salaries and pay of certain military officers."

No. 406, A., to amend section 28 of chapter 364 of the General Laws of 1860, "to amend act March 139 of the Revised Statutes of appeals, writs of error, and proceedings therein."

No. 411, A., To change the name of Thomas James McMahon, to Thomas James Kelly."

No. 424, A., To incorporate the North Western Wool and Flax Growing and Manufacturing Co."

No. 428, A., To incorporate the Waupun Social Turn Society."

No. 431, A., To amend Sec. 94 of chap. 13 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "of Counties and County Officers."

No. 476, A., To change the names of Adeburt Perry Borden, and Albert William Borden."

No. 519, A., To provide for the issuing of bonds by Douglas county in order to call in outstanding orders."

No. 580, A., To change the name Matilda Weiske to Matilda Neal."

Section 10, of article V of the Constitution, provides that "if any bill shall be returned by the Governor within three days (Sunday excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by their

adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

After mature reflection, I have come to the conclusion that, under this provision, the bills above mentioned, have failed to become laws, and that I have no power to act upon them. "Three days," must mean three natural days, as the exception of Sunday negatives any other construction, and the spirit of the section would seem clearly to cover every adjournment for more than three days. This construction also seems to be the reason for rule No. 22 of your joint rules which prohibits an adjournment of either House for more than three days without the consent of the other. If it had not been that, in one or two instances in the history of our state, a different construction appears to have been placed upon that clause of the Constitution, I should not have any serious doubt about its true meaning. But it seems to me that the construction I have adopted is the only safe one, as no legislative precedent would be of much weight if the question should arise before a judicial tribunal, and since an opportunity exists to reenact the laws thus defeated.

Among the bills above mentioned, is one in relation to the salary and pay of military officers, and the consolidation and winding up of the military departments. I deem it proper therefore to lay before you the present condition of those offices, and the changes made therein:

The Commissary General has been relieved from active duty, and his salary has ceased. The books and papers of his office have been transferred to the office of the Quartermaster General, and the duties yet remaining have been devolved upon that officer.

The salary of the adjutant general has been fixed at \$1,600 per annum, (including the statutory salary) to take effect from January 6, 1862, according to a verbal understanding between Gov. Harvey and that officer. He is allowed to employ one clerk, and the state armorer continues to be employed under his direct orders.

The salary of the quartermaster general has been reduced to \$1,200 per annum, and his force of employees has been reduced to two clerks, whom he is permitted to employ until his accounts shall have been placed in proper condition for settlement with the general government, which, as I am assured by that officer, will occupy but a short time, and by the 1st of July it is hoped that one clerk will be sufficient for that department.

The salary of the military secretary has been reduced to \$400 per annum, since the 6th of February last.

It being difficult to determine in advance to what extent the services of the surgeon general would be needed, as an order has been made that his compensation should be fixed by the future order, to cover the time from the 6th day of January last.

The salary of the paymaster general has been reduced to \$1,200 per annum; he has no clerk or assistant.

The office of the adjutant general and that of the military secretary, will continue to involve considerable labor, owing to the large military force in the field from our state, and the recruiting service. The services of a quartermaster general will also, probably, have to be retained, but those of the paymaster general can soon be dispensed with, if proper provisions are made by law for the winding up of his department. I would recommend that a law be passed authorizing the discontinuance, at a proper time, of the active duties of the paymaster general, quartermaster general and commissary general, and that their duties so far as they are auditing duties, be devolved upon the secretary of state, and so far as they are disbursing duties, upon the state treasurer. The books, papers and records of those offices should then be deposited in the office of the secretary of state.

It has been a source of very great embarrassment to the executive department that no provisions had been made for the contingencies which have arisen since your adjournment, concerning the sick and wounded soldiers from our state. Wisconsin sent into the field 24,000 men, and a new regiment is now being organized. As our army has advanced, a great many of our brave soldiers have become sick, and many have been wounded upon the battle-field. Especially has this been the case in the army of the Mississippi. After the battle of Pittsburg siding my lamented predecessor went to the battle field to aid and assist the wounded. What he has so nobly commenced, I did not hesitate to carry out, so far as having those soldiers transported to their homes who had by him been sent up the Mississippi river. Subsequently, when reliable and continued accounts reached me of the helpless condition of our sick soldiers along the Tennessee river, of the inadequate relief granted by the United States authorities; when a battle was hourly expected, and when a battle was hourly expected, and when I was actually and credibly informed that a great battle near Corinth had commenced, I sent another commission, under the charge of the commissary general, E. R. Vailsworth, and the surgeon general, Dr. E. B. Wolcott, to Pittsburg Landing; and although no battle occurred then the commission, consisting of gentlemen who volunteered their services, saved the lives of many brave Wisconsin soldiers, and were lying sick from the effects of the illness and wounds they had received, and they had not been removed. Since then all state aid has been excluded by the military authorities, until after a battle. But in that event aid ought again to be granted to those who fall wounded upon the battle field.

I trust that you will sanction what has been done, and will speedily make provision for future emergencies. The great and noble state of Wisconsin, ought not to let her brave sons, who fight the battles of the Union, die for want of attention. The people, the poor, sick and wounded soldiers, look to the Executive for aid in such emergencies; but his hands are tied, unless you will place the necessary means at his disposal. The expenses of such expeditions are necessarily very large, notwithstanding the gratuitous services of physicians and nurses.

I transmit to you herewith for your information, copies of the reports, in detail, of the two expeditions, sent to Kookuk and to Pittsburg Landing, and also the report, by the surgeon general, of the operations of the last mentioned expedition.

Aside from such expeditions, in cases of emergency there are constantly claims made upon me in individual cases. It is but very recently that the general government has made provisions for the transportation of such sick and wounded soldiers as have money due them from the government. Those who have no pay due them will not be furnished with transportation, but must suffer for themselves. In the cities of New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places, there are constantly arriving some of our sick and wounded soldiers, anxiously expecting to find some agency from our state that will aid them in their journey home. Something should be done to relieve these poor, suffering men; many a life may be saved, and many a heart made glad. I am confident that the proud state of Wisconsin will not remain behind her sister states in that respect. Accompanying this I lay before you copies of a few of the many communications I have received concerning the necessity of appointing state agents to look after the sick and wounded soldiers from Wisconsin.

Observation and reflection on my part, in regard to the labor devolved upon our au-

thorities, have induced me to urge upon you the necessity of taking, at this session, initiatory steps towards amending our constitution, in order to provide for an increase of the number of judges of that court for the future.

For the three terms of court held in the years 1856 and 1857, there were in the average argued and decided, sixty calendar causes and twelve motions, at each term. Since then the business of the court has increased rapidly, and since the June term, 1859, there have been at each term, in the average, argued and decided in that court, 130 calendar causes and fourteen motions. Thus, the labor of the judges for the last three years has been more than double what it was in 1856 and 1857.

Since the June term, 1859, the judges of the supreme court have been in session, simply hearing arguments for one hundred and thirty-seven days, in the average, in each year, sitting seven hours a day. But the hearing of arguments of causes brought before them, is the smallest portion of their labors; studying and deciding the cases, and writing the opinions, is the greater part. This labor I am well convinced, too much for three judges, and I would therefore urgently recommend that the number of judges of the supreme court be increased by two, so that the labor of the court may be divided by five. When the constitution was made, this state had a population of about 150,000 inhabitants, while now it is not far short of 800,000. In justice to the state, the judges of that court, and the interests confided to them, the change I have recommended seems to be imperatively called for, and I hope it will meet with your approbation and immediate action.

The President of the United States has recently called upon our state for another regiment of infantry, which is in process of organization. An act passed at the present session, limits the extra pay which the state gives to the families of volunteers. We regret that in this process of formation, which would exclude the 20th regiment from the benefits of the state bounty. It would be but justice that all volunteers from our state should be placed upon an equal footing, and that the state should not discriminate in its generosity. I would recommend, therefore, that the benefits of chapter 8, of the general laws of the extra session of 1861, as modified by chapter 112, of the present session, be extended to the 20th regiment.

It is believed that this will be the last regiment that the general government will require from our state, and that, with the present efficient army, and the additions that will be made to it under the last call, government will be able to suppress the armed rebellion. Gradually, but steadily, we see the proportions of the war, as the way to the future, opening. We regret that in this process of formation, which would exclude the 20th regiment from the benefits of the state bounty. It would be but justice that all volunteers from our state should be placed upon an equal footing, and that the state should not discriminate in its generosity. I would recommend, therefore, that the benefits of chapter 8, of the general laws of the extra session of 1861, as modified by chapter 112, of the present session, be extended to the 20th regiment.

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Field and Last in Battle.

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for this market.

Pants! Pants!

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handsome and most fashionable assort-
ment anywhere, of every style and kind
at mention.

GEORGE PENTON,

who is at the head of my

tailor Tailoring Department,
 men of long experience and most excellent
 taste, and will warrant a
 FIT AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Hats and Caps!
 We received a large and splendid assortment
 of them at prices equal to the lowest in the
 city stock of
OUR FURNISHING GOODS
 surpassed by the largest establishment east
 will be sold at prices that will carry the
 all other trade in competition.
 rendering at the same time puffing and blow-
 ing away every man in the clothing business, the
Young America
 is bound to
SELL THEM ALL,
 and as long as the
and Stripes Shall Wave.

the community that the country is safe, and
If you want to get any

and Substantial Clothing

call at the
America Clothing House,
[and you will get them
 cheaper than the **Cheapest.**
M. HARSU, Proprietor.

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Wash Brushes,

SIZES, ALL KINDS!

PAINT BRUSHES,

SHOE BRUSHES,

SCRUB BRUSHES,

VARNISH BRUSHES,

MARKING BRUSHES.

HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
LATHER BRUSHES.
NAIL BRUSHES.

STENCIL BRUSHES,
COUNTER BRUSHES,
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CLOTH BRUSHES,
at Depot for BRUSHES is at

Taliman & Collins.
THE OLD SHOP
UNDER
new Administration.

of Hemming & Thomas having been dissolved, the subscriber will continue the business of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP

the reputation of the Old Shop as the
Best and Cheapest. It sold more

and fine workmanship.
 He is now receiving a very large as-
 superior
STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
 every variety and style of work, from the
 finest quality of
Children's and Ladies' Shoes
 to the heaviest article of
Men's Boots,
 which will be sold at the
BEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
 cannot be recalled by any dealer in the city.
Manufacturing Department
 and receive special attention, and the present
 opportunity is the most favorable for the re-
 sulting to the best form for the

Superior Character
 rk turned out. This reputation he means to
Fully Maintain,
 as himself to his friends to furnish a
 article that for durability of wear, quality
 neatness of fit will give

QUALIFIED SATISFACTION.
 ing his thanks for the liberal custom heretofore
 the shop, the proprietor asks old friends and
 generally to give him a call.
 E. THOMAS.
 up22dswt
 Hic, April 22d, 1862.

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We have undoubtedly the largest and most elegant stock of
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 and Milwaukee streets. Jackson & Smith
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Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Nathaniel McNaughton, assignee of King & Kellogg,
against John M. May, Nathan Baker, S.C. Spaulding
(D O Royner, the Mittemore, as trustees), Wm. C. Felt,
Jas. H. Campbell, J. B. Canby, J. E. Harlowe, Wm. H.
Wells & Abersart & A dyest Smith.

N^o 9 presence and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure
made, sale and sale of court, rendered in the above en-
titled cause, I do hereby certify that the following are
the names of the above named plaintiff, against the above named
defendants, I sold off for sale and sell at public auc-
tion, on the eighth day of March, 1862, at the Court room, in
the city of Jacksonville, and county of Cook,

THE 2d DAY of MARCH, 1862,

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,
the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:
The premises situated in the village of Jacksonville,
in the village of Jacksonville, according to the recorded
plat of said village, or so much thereof as may be suf-

[illegible]

betwixt the town of Jewettville, Rock County and state of Wisconsin, and particularly known and distinguished by the name of Jewettville, in the town of Jewettville, section number twenty-two (22) in township number three (3) north, of range number twelve (12) east, containing eighty acres, may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, to be paid by the defendant, and the defendant is hereby ordered separately without material injury to the parties interested. Dated March 16th, 1922.

Attest: J. M. Dwyer, Clerk of Rock County.
Berley & Marley, Attys for Pl. mil13013

AN ORDINANCE

To amend an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prevent the Sale of Liquor in the Town of Jewettville." The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Jewettville do Ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following sections of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Prevent the Sale of Liquor in the Town of Jewettville," are hereby amended as follows: Section two is amended by striking out the words, "place any sign in or upon any building, structure or other thing within the limits of the words, "public house or pounds as now are

[illegible]

Passed this 22d day of May 1967.
Attest:
D. HOWELL DOE, Mayor,
City Clerk.

COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate John D. Palmer, deceased.

I, _____, reading and explaining the petition of Henry H. Whit-

and testament of said deceased, setting forth that the personal estate has come into the hands of the executor of said deceased, and that the executor has taken possession of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized and the condition and value thereof, and paying the debts of said deceased, and that the executor has also sold and real estate, and it appearing by said petition that there is no personal property in the hands of said executor, and that it is necessary in order to pay the debts of said deceased to sell the whole of said real estate; it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate of said deceased do appear before the court on the 10th day thereof, in the city of Jacksonville, on A.D. 10th day of June next, at ten o'clock A.M. then and there to show cause why the executor should not be authorized to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary to pay as aforesaid, and that the court do thereupon make such order as may be deemed proper, and that the executor be and he is personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in this county, fifteen days prior to the day of said hearing, and shall be published for four weeks prior to the day of said hearing, and that the clerk of the court do publish in the Jacksonville Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper published in said city, a notice of said hearing, to wit:

AMOS P. FRICHARD,
County Judge.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
William T. Burgess vs. Elsie Botsch Pratt.
The state of Wisconsin to Botsch Pratt the above named defendant:
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this date been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, at the city of Jausville in said county, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer, and if you fail to do so, the said complaint within the time allowed, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for relief demanded in the said complaint.

BENNETT, CARSDADY & GIBBS,
attorneys,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Jausville, Wis.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
A K Barrett against Sanford M Dodge, Elizabeth Dodge, his wife, Fredrick Barrett, Harriet Barrett, Mary Barrett, and Mary Barrett.
The state of Wisconsin, to Sanford M Dodge, Elizabeth

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the clerk of the circuit court for said county, at the city of Janesville in said county, on the 18th day of April, 1862, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to appear in said court and answer the said complaint within the time allowed to the subscribers, at their office said day within ninety days after the service of this summons on you, or of any of the undersigned, or to file a written answer to the said complaint, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time so allowed, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—GIVEN under my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of April, 1862.

BENNETT, OASDAAY & DIBBS,
attorneys.
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY;
Sarah M Holt, against Charles P Holt, the
state of Wisconsin to Charles P Holt, the
absconded defendant:

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer

IN the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, at the city of Janesville in said county, on the 22nd day of July, 1907, the following complaint was filed for the record of your newsmen to said complaint, on the subscriber his office in said city, within twenty days after the date of the filing of said complaint, to the effect that he is such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in said complaint is entitled to the relief demanded in the complaint. WILLIAM H. BRINKS, ag25-27w Plaintiff's Attorney, Janesville, Wis.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
Lewis Tupper agt Alexander T Gray, John R Gray, Anna M Gray and Frances Anderson.
State of Wisconsin to the defendants above named, s
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned at his office in the Court Building, Milwaukee, within twenty days after the date hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and in default of your answer and service of answer the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded.